

ADDRESS

OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

At a time of gravely escalating world tensions the CPSU and the Soviet Government see it as their supreme duty to consistently defend peace, show patience and vigilance, resolutely to impede the adventurist designs and to build up the country's defenses.

The Soviet people are wholeheartedly opposed to the solution of outstanding world issues by force. Our ideal is a world without war. In our drive for lasting peace we enjoy the support of the national socialist countries, of communist and workers' parties, of the fighters for national and social liberation, and of the masses opposed to thermonuclear holocaust.

Our Party and state will continue to unswervingly translate into life the principles of peaceful coexistence at states with differing social systems. We want to live in peace with all nations and to cooperate actively with governments and organizations willing to work honestly and constructively in the name of peace.

The Soviet people are well aware that the Party and its leading organ, the Central Committee, are totally devoted to the Leninist

line and the Great October cause. Popular trust is sacred for the Party, which sees as its supreme objective the promotion of the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people. The unity of Party and people has been, is and will ever be the source of our strength.

In the memory of Communists, of all Soviet people, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will remain forever as a man utterly devoted to the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, principled and modest, close to the working people, considerate to their needs and concerns, a man who was capable of subordinating everything to the interests of the socialist Motherland.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR express profound confidence that Communists, and all Soviet people will prove with new vigour their clear consciousness and self-discipline, their high collective qualities, and will ensure by their purposeful and selfless labour the implementation of economic plans and socialist obligations and the further prosperity of our great Motherland.

Yuri Vladimirovich ANDROPOV

(Continued from page 1)

Yerofeyev Regional Committee of the Young Communist League. In the same year, he joined the Communist Party. In 1940, Yuri Andropov became First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Karelia.

Since the very first days of the Great Patriotic War, Yuri Andropov was active in the partisan movement in Karelia. He organized the YCL underground operations, worked among the young people in the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, and sent combat groups across the front into the rear and implemented operations behind the enemy lines.

After the city of Petrozavodsk was freed of fascist invaders in 1944, Yuri Andropov was assigned to Party work as Second Secretary of the Petrozavodsk Party City Committee and in 1947 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia. In 1951, he was transferred to the CPSU Central Committee where he started off as inspector and was subsequently made head of a Central Committee subdepartment.

In 1953, he was assigned to diplomatic work at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1954 he was appointed USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Hungarian People's Republic.

In 1957, he was appointed head of the CPSU Central Committee subdepartment. At the 1961 22nd Congress and at all subsequent Party Congresses he was elected Member of the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1962 and 1967 he was Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1967, he was elected Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and since 1973 he has been a Politbureau Member. Between 1967 and 1982 Yuri Andropov was on a Party assignment as head of the USSR State Security Committee.

In May 1982, he was re-elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On November 12, 1982 at an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Yuri Andropov was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the third and sixth convocations. In June 1983, at the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation, he was elected President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In all the posts to which he was assigned by the Party Yuri Andropov showed striking devotion to the great Leninist cause, giving himself unstintingly to the promotion of Party political and organizational activities, to taking its leading role in the life of Soviet society and the high responsibility of every Communist to both Party and people. He promoted undeviating adherence to the Leninist norms of Party life and a collective approach to the work of Party bodies—from the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee down to local Party committees.

He made a significant contribution to the theoretical investigation of vital problems of our day. His speeches and works pervade a profound analysis of the current stage of the development of Soviet society and a clear outline of the present and future goals of the Party and Soviet State in the building of communism.

Yuri Andropov's main preoccupation was to ensure the implementation of the creative plans formulated by the 26th Party Congress and by the November 1982 and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speeches he highlighted the need to raise the efficiency of production and quality of work and to upgrade management, planning and the economic mechanism. He attached tremendous importance to the

initiative of working people in securing stricter discipline and order and in raising organization and responsibility.

Yuri Andropov's address at the December 1983 Plenary Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee provided a searching analysis and conclusions on cardinal areas affecting the country's continued economic advancement. This important political document was a striking reflection of the socio-economic policy of the Party and Soviet State at the present stage.

Lenin's nationalities policy was further developed in Yuri Andropov's report, "Sixty Years of the USSR". In this report, he summed up the implementation in this country of the ideas of friendship and brotherhood and complete equality between all nations and nationalities of this country.

Yuri Andropov took constant care to perfect the ideological work of the Party, to elevate ethics and morality, and to work for an all-out improvement in the communist education of the working people.

Standing at the head of the USSR Defence Council, Yuri Andropov gave his constant attention to the development of the USSR Armed Forces and to the maintenance of the defence capacity of the homeland at a proper level.

Yuri Andropov gave much of his strength and energy to the implementation of the Peace Program. Statements and other speeches by Yuri Andropov contain a profound class analysis of the current international situation, reveal the sources of the tensions and show ways to struggle with the danger hovering over mankind. These documents set forth the major constructive initiatives put forward by the Party and aimed at the strengthening of universal peace and international security. Yuri Andropov worked indefatigably for the strengthening of cooperation, unity and cohesion between the socialist countries, the interna-

tional communist and workers' movement, and in support of the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

Yuri Andropov gave much of his energy to developing healthy foundations in international relations and to asserting the principles of detente, and to strengthening the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to curbing the arms race, and to the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

These activities carried out by Yuri Andropov found warm response and unanimous support among all the Soviet people, and millions of people abroad.

For his outstanding services to his Motherland, Yuri Andropov, a fine leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, had the title of Hero of the Socialist Labour conferred on him in 1974. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Red Banner, three orders of the Red Banner of Labour and a number of medals.

Soviet Communists and all working people along with our foreign friends viewed Yuri Andropov as an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. He was known for his qualities of consideration and compassion for other people and his personal modesty. He commanded profound respect and trust among the Soviet people. The entire life of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, from a worker to the post of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Party and people.

The radiant image of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov as a fighter for peace and people's well-being will forever remain in the hearts of the Communists and the entire Soviet people.

CRUISE MISSILES IN SICILY

Rome. The first batch of American medium-range cruise missiles has arrived at the Comiso base in Sicily from the US air and naval bases at Sigonella where they were off-loaded from the USS Intrepid. The arrival of the missiles was kept a tight secret and took place at night. The missiles were loaded on heavy duty trucks carrying them were accompanied by well-armed units of carabinieri and American military police all the way from Sigonella to Comiso. The deployment of the Tomahawks and their activation have thus begun at least a month ahead of schedule.

NO PHILANTHROPY FROM USA

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee at the House of Representatives in the US Congress, C. V. Vatter, has condemned the proposal made by the Reagan administration to cut back the contribution to the United States' share of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

He says that the proposal by the administration for the withdrawal of funds for UNICEF next fiscal year is cynical and devoid of human compassion. In the United States is curbing its participation in a number of international programmes of aid to children under the United Nations' auspices. Commenting on Vatter's statement, Assistant Secretary of State, Gregory Sewell said that the decision to reduce the American contribution had been taken in keeping with the administration's budgetary priorities.

NASA ANALYZES FAILURE

New York. Specialists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, are still sorting out the reasons for the faulty launching of the Western Union Communications Company and the Pulepa-02 which belongs to Indonesia. It is believed that in both cases there was a breakdown in the rocket engine unit or the so-called interstage tug. A spokesman for NASA said that any launching of satellites using the tug will not continue until the reasons for the failures have been established and removed. This failure has jeopardized the programme for putting into orbit five satellites from space shuttles this year. For NASA financial considerations are important: the faulty operation of the interstage tugs undermines NASA's position in its competition with Ariane Space, the West European aerospace company, which will divert from NASA a net profit of ten million dollars for each launching.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● A massive demonstration has been held outside the Israeli Prime Minister's residence to protest against the aggression in Lebanon and the "annihilation" of the occupied Palestinian territories. Nearly 50,000 people, demanding the resignation of the Zionist Shamir government, took part in the demonstration staged by the "Peace Now" movement.

● In Addis Ababa, there leaders of the "Ethiopian People's Democratic Union" have been exposed and arrested on charges of engaging in counter-revolutionary activities. This underground grouping acted in the interests of the feudal

THE WORLD

SALYUT-7 RECEIVES ITS THIRD EXPEDITION



Leonid Kizim (right), Vladimir Solovyov (centre) and Oleg Atkov at the Yuri Gagarin Space Training Centre.

A crew of three Soviet cosmonauts — Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, and Oleg Atkov — have started their mission aboard the Salyut-7 space station. Here is what Vitaly Sevast'yanov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, has to say on this occasion.

This is the third mission to the Salyut-7 station. The cosmonauts are expected to carry out a great number of scientific and applied experiments. The programme also includes technological and astrophysical studies, and photographing and observing the Earth to meet the requirements of various industries. Oleg Atkov, Cand. Sc. (Medicine), will, we believe, be able to considerably improve life science studies. The major subject-matter is the influence of weightlessness and other factors of space flight on a human being and his cardio-vascular system. Oleg himself and his two crewmates will serve as objects for his research.

Leonid Kizim, the crew commander, is a professional test pilot on his second flight in space. He was the commander of the Soyuz T-3 spacecraft which docked with the Salyut-6 station. Vladimir Solovyov, the flight engineer, is a newcomer to space, and had earlier been a back-up for the Soviet-French mission. Oleg Atkov, also in space for the first time, has worked for the All-Union Cardiology Centre in Moscow.

The Salyut-7 space station has been in space for almost two years, since April 1982. It has been home away from home for several expeditions. Its first crew — Berezovoi and Labehev — set an endurance record of 211 days in outer space. This longest ever flight witnessed several bright occasions: first, the station was visited by an inter-

national crew including the French cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chrétien, and second, the "marathon runners" at outer space played host to a Soviet crew including Svetlana Savitskaya, the second woman to be launched into space, who stayed with them for a whole week. Last year, the programme was continued by Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov. They carried out a broad range of research and their assembly work outside the station marked a new stage in flight aboard orbiting stations. During their two space walks they expanded one of the three solar panels, thus improving the station's power supply and consequently its capability.

Somo ten years ago every space flight was a major event for us. Now interplanetary launches have been replaced by continuous work on a planned basis aimed at developing outer space to benefit science, technology and the economy.

RESPONSE WITH WHOM IS MR SHULTZ CLINKING GLASSES?

Several days ago former US Ambassador in El Salvador Robert White revealed that the Reagan administration has known since 1981 that six former Salvadoran landowners have been directing "death squad" activities in El Salvador from Miami, Florida.

The assassination squad chiefs are Vitor Altamirano, Luis Escalante, Arturo Muryshon, Roberto Edgardo Daglio and the Salaverria brothers, Julio and Juan Ricardo. Robert White said these six rich men plan murders and then send instructions to Roberto D'Aubuisson, head of El Salvador's fascist National Republican Alliance, whose hit men carry them out.

Robert White, who served in El Salvador during the Carter administration, also confirmed that the Reagan administration "has known for three years that Roberto D'Aubuisson planned and ordered the assassina-

U.S. DIPLOMATS EXPELLED

Paris. The four US Embassy employees who were expelled from Ethiopia had been engaged in actively incompatible with their diplomatic status, reports Agence France-Presse from Addis-Abeba citing "sources close to the Ethiopian Government". At least one of the diplomats was "caught red-handed" during the organizing and carrying out of anti-government actions together with some Ethiopian citizens. AFP points out that the US Embassy has also been expelled with "complete and exhaustive" explanation of why the diplomats were expelled.

The report notes that the US diplomats were sent from Ethiopia several days after the announcement by the Provisional Military Administrative Council of that country about the arrest of a group of counter-revolutionary elements who were engaged in collecting classified information destined for imperialist powers and in spreading provocative rumours and subversive leaflets. It would seem, concludes AFP, that there is a direct link between these two events.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'PEACE-KEEPERS' ON THE RAMPAGE

It is hard to imagine worse acts of arbitrary rule and violence than those that are perpetrated by Washington in Lebanon, writes Yuri Glukhov in PRAVDA.

From every rooftop, the American military "peace-keepers" shout blue murder about "Syrian interference" and "Moscow's intrigues". This creates the impression that it is not American military and aircraft that pounds Beirut, and not the orders from the American president that causes women and children to be killed in the Lebanese capital, and that it is not America's ally Israel engaged in these acts of violence together with the United States.

But the world is not blind. Nations know the falsity of Ronald Reagan's imagined concern over the fate of Lebanon and security in the Middle East.

INTIMIDATION IS BAD FOR TRUST

In one of his latest speeches Reagan remarked that nuclear war is unwinnable. Can this be interpreted as a change in outlook, asks Vladimir Lomelko in the LITBARNAYA GAZETA.

There is a wealth of facts to contradict this conclusion, however. Suffice it to consider NATO plans and statements by its political and military leaders. Last May, says Lomelko, I met NATO secretary general Joseph Luns in Brussels and asked him, among other things, why NATO would not follow the Soviet example by renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons and why it would not abandon its philosophy of intimidation. Luns answered that this was part of NATO strategy and tactics and that the other side, i.e., the Soviet Union, had to be kept in ignorance of actions NATO might take, as this uncertainty instilled in the enemy was also a weapon of sorts. And here a question arises: having a direct bearing on the goals of the Stockholm Conference, if one is seeking for trust any intimidation tactics should be discarded.

In his latest speech President Reagan, however, puts a lot of emphasis on intimidation. In my view, the author concludes, intimidation and trust just do not go together.

WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THE WEST GERMAN MILITARY POTENTIAL?

Commenting on the decision of parliamentarians from a number of NATO countries to recommend that the Council of the Western European Union lift the limitations earlier imposed on the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the production of guided and long-range weapons, i.e., missiles and strategic bombers, Yu. Sevov writes in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

Any unbiased reader who follows international developments closely will realize that this criminal idea, however it may be camouflaged, answers first and foremost to the interests of reactionary and warlike circles in the United States and NATO. It is Washington and NATO who are pushing the Federal Republic of Germany towards building up its military potential and armed forces. It is the military and political leadership in NATO who are seeking to turn West Germany into a nuclear missile bridgehead for the bloc in Europe and to use its armed forces, the Bundeswehr, as the basis for a unified front. And, finally, it is the United States which, assigns to West Germany role of mainstay of militarism and anti-Communism in mainland Europe.

REAGAN AND HIS VOTERS

February is not a decisive month for the American presidential elections due this November, writes Stanislav Kondrashev in IZVESTIA. In the forthcoming frantic election year, the little American voters may change their minds all too often. Nevertheless, it would be useful to turn our attention to the subject of just what it is about Reagan that attracts voters and just what sort of a voter he attracts.

It is well known that 35 million Americans live below the official poverty line, that two million have no homes of their own, and that the welfare programmes are constantly cut back. Under Reagan, the plight of this category of Americans has grown worse. But first, not many of this section of the community will go to the polling booths, and, second, it is not among them that Reagan is looking for voters. To arouse public compassion was never a Reagan gambit. No, he rather aims among his fellow-countrymen that eternal instinct which wakes particularly strong under capitalism — a sentiment which is well summed up by the proverb, "Charity begins at home". This provides the main (or, rather, immoral) justification for Reagan's policy: Reagan refuses not only to help the poor, but also to help the middle-of-the-roads, the dispossessed, but on the political middle-of-the-roads, those who hold dear the proverb about charity beginning at home; he depends on the numerous "middle class" to whom he boasts of an economic revival, stable prices and a lower income tax.

BRIBE-TAKING BANKERS

Seoul. A group of South Korean bankers who had close links with the government have been found guilty of bribe-taking and embezzlement.

They include former manager of the South Korean central bank who took several million dollars in bribes from his clients. The prosecutor at the trial demanded that the accused should be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment to have broken in South Korea since last year when parliament passed a law providing for a maximum term of imprisonment or capital punishment for such crimes. Reuters reports.

Bikini's reminder

Sydney. It is 25 years now since the USA stopped atmospheric nuclear tests over Bikini Atoll under pressure from the world public, but the island is still unsuitable for human habitation.

This is the conclusion, according to the "Pacific Islands Monthly", of American scientists who examined the island where atomic and hydrogen bombs were exploded in the 40s and 50s. The findings of the islands coast and rain water, they concluded, are now harmless to man but very vegetables and fruits grown there are still radioactive. The damage could be partly redressed by purifying the topsoil, a task estimated to cost 100,000,000 dollars which Washington appears unwilling to shoulder.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CPSU

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE USSR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE USSR

Round the Soviet Union

● **BIOLOGISTS AND HUNTING EXPERTS IN SOUTH TAJIKISTAN** (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) HAVE REGISTERED FROM A PLANE THE POPULATION OF MOUNTAIN GOATS, one of the rarest breeds of alpine fauna. The count was part of a comprehensive programme aimed at saving endangered animals. The main research was carried out on the Darholdzhim reserve which has the largest concentration of mountain goats. The reserve staff will study the possibilities of breeding them in nurseries.

● **FARMERS IN UZBEKISTAN, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC,** HAVE BEGUN PLANTING AN ALMOND ORCHARD IN THE SPURS OF THE ZARAFSHAN RIDGE. Local scientists have developed techniques to grow almonds on industrial plantations, enabling yields of one tonne of almonds per hectare. Almonds are a valuable food and medicine and industrial raw material. Almond trees will be planted on 2,000 hectares of mountain terraces.

POWER BRIDGE IN OPERATION

Now that its last 500 kV section (Belinskaya power station — Tyumen) has gone into operation the construction of a second power line linking the oil and gas fields in Western Siberia with the Ural power system has been completed.

The Siberian oil fields are not expected to be long-time users of Ural electricity. For several thermal stations are now being built at rapid speed north of Tyumen — in Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Urengoi and Tobolsk. They will burn natural gas and oil. And in the near future, current will flow along the recently built power bridge — but in the opposite direction.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHAT LIES BEHIND OUR NEW LAWS

The USSR Law on Labour Collectives is only one of a number of new laws recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Other recent legislation includes the Law on the Basic Authority of the Territorial, Regional, and District Soviets of People's Deputies, laws on the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Prosecutor General's Office and the lawyers' corps, plus laws on the State Arbitration and the Law on Housing. Why are new laws necessary? This question is answered in the *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* newspaper by Pyotr Sedukhin, Deputy Head of the Legal Department at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The need for new legislation is caused by the development of the economy, by the growth in the material and spiritual needs of working people, and by the necessity to improve and perfect social relations. A graphic example is provided by the foundations for housing legislation. The first law of its kind in Soviet legal history. This law has been necessitated by the growth in welfare and by the expansion of housing construction.

The new law is directed not only towards the effective use and preservation of the housing fund, it also facilitates the exercise of the constitutional right to granting new housing. The principle according to which housing is provided to a family in the form of a self-contained flat for an indefinite period of time has been given legal expression for the first time.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

What are the characteristic peculiarities of the social changes taking place in the countryside? In answer to this question, the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAJONARAZOVANIYE* writes:

First of all, the overall number of people living in the countryside is gradually going down both in relative and absolute terms. Whereas in 1913, the rural population made up 62 per cent of the country's pop-

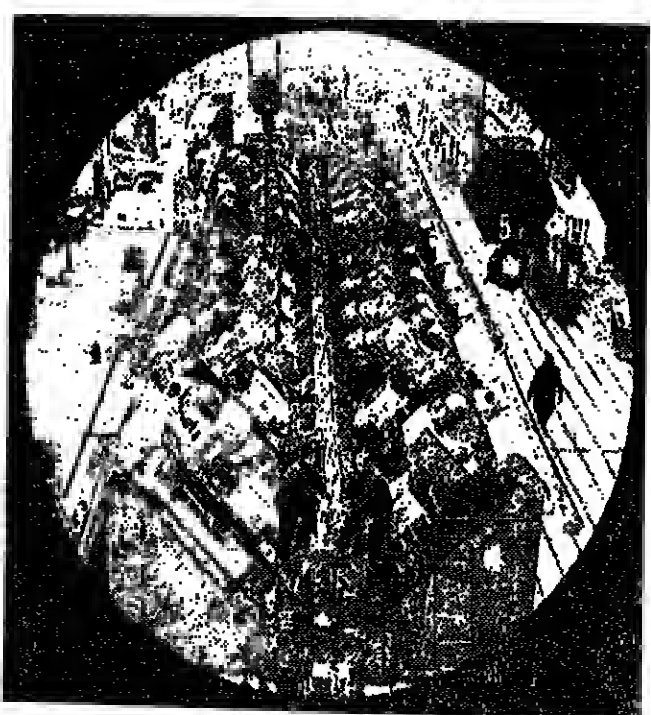
A CENTURY OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS

The 20th century has already been dubbed the Age of the Atom, the Space Age, the Age of Electronics. It equally deserves to be called the Age of Industrial Robots.

In our photos you see industrial robots at the laboratory stage and already in operation at a factory.

In 1983 alone, over 11 thousand mechanized or automated production lines were installed in the USSR, and 10,700 robots capable of doing many jobs were manufactured.

A robot saves eight to ten thousand roubles a year and can do the work of two to three men. The wide use of industrial robots and automated



production lines increases productivity and helps cope with the shortage of manpower which the Soviet economy has been experiencing for some time. In addition, robots are a welcome substitute for human beings in hazardous and stress-

ful environments (in outer space, for example, underwater operations or in cases of exposure to radiation). In the USSR it is planned to introduce more than 50 thousand robots into industry by 1985.

OMNIPOTENT LASERS

Cutting steel sheets, powder surfacing, welding and thermal treatment are just some of the uses to which a laser beam can be put. Thus it replaces a whole complex of specialized equipment.

To make the laser "universal" Leningrad specialists have now worked out a new system for controlling the range of its luminous flux. Though the capacity of the quantum generator used in their tests and, conse-

quently, energy consumption was not big — only five kilowatts, a high concentration of energy — 1,000 times that of an electric arc — was achieved.

Laser quickly readjusts itself; the ions are replaced automatically — and it is ready to fulfil a new function. Such a laser device can be used in automatic flexible production technologies.

Rolled steel for gas pipelines

The thick-sheet 3,000 mm rolling mill under construction at the Zavod Ilyichevskiy in Zhdanov, the Ukraine, will help in providing this country's national economy with steel. The mill's first stage has been commissioned and will turn out 1.2 million tonnes a year. The steel will primarily be used for making large-diameter oil and gas pipes capable of withstanding a 100 atmospheres pressure under very low temperatures.

Turbines with regulated capacity

A turbine developed by Kirov specialists in the Ukraine can regulate the production of electric energy depending on the changing needs of consumers. The Kirov plant has not such a turbine to the Shchekinska hydropower station in Siberia. It is the first machine of this type in Siberia and is distinguished for its wide range of capacities and high manoeuvrability.

An important step has been made towards the development of a series of powerful under hydroturbines. This kind of turbine is capable of producing 230,000 kilowatts which is something of a world record. The turning blades of the turbine are particularly durable, easily changing the angle of the water flow. The blades are controlled by highly sensitive automatic machines. This ensures the most effective use of hydraulic energy.

Such turbines will be used for other hydropower stations in the country as well.

New mines in Dombas

The construction of a shaft which can be considered one of the country's deepest has been completed in Dombas the Ukraine. Equipped with powerful underground machines, it will ensure, together with four other shafts, the production of 2,100,000 tonnes of coal a year. The shaft will exceed the capacity of four coal mining enterprises put together in that area. With its commissioning the enterprises will complete the preparation of coal seams. The production will begin production in 1985.

Shaft No. 3 with a rated capacity of 2,400,000 tonnes of mining coal per year is to go into operation at the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). This will double the production of coal in a major industrial region — South Dombas.

These new mines will be followed by another two.

GETTING READY FOR FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

The participants of the international winter students camp in Suzdal have come out in support of the Soviet YCL's proposal that the 12th World Youth and Students Festival be held in Moscow in 1985. Young men and women from 45 countries have come to the holiday in the ancient Russian city of Suzdal at the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations (CYO) and the USSR Students' Council.

One of the main themes for discussion at the four-day conference, "Youth and Students Against Nuclear War, for Peace, National Independence and Social Progress", held at the camp, was the training of highly skilled specialists for countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Speakers addressing the conference pointed out that to date the USSR had trained 107 thousand specialists in 300 different professions.

Soon to join their ranks is a student from India Datan Dugabho who is in his third year of studies at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute. Ten years ago Soviet engineers helped to find oil in my state, says Datan. At present, a large share of Indian oil is produced in Assam. I specialize in oil refining. I chose this occupation because I know that India needs specialists in this field.

Like many of his fellow holiday-makers at the camp (who were awarded scholarships by the CYO of the USSR, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Union of Students) and activists of the foreign student organizations in this country, Datan does much by way of voluntary work for the community. In Suzdal he was elected member of the camp council, the students' self-government body.

Our holiday was a great success, he says with pleasure. We saw monuments of ancient Russian architecture in Suzdal and Vladimir, attended concerts given by leading vocalists and soloists and took part in the dances and amusements provided by the Russian Winter Festival. We will long remember the rally of peace in Vladimir. We lived in an atmosphere of genuine friendship. I believe that similar friendship and mutual understanding will prevail at the forthcoming festival in Moscow. All the students at the camp unanimously supported the proposal put forward by Soviet young men and women attending a youth rally at the end of last autumn in Leningrad, that the 12th Youth and Students' Festival should be held in Moscow in 1985. In a declaration adopted by the participants of our camp we express confidence that the forthcoming festival will be a powerful demonstration of the loyalty of young people and students all over the world to peace, friendship and international solidarity. We students from different countries are making our preparations for the festival.

Dmitry GVOZDEV



Students who are spending their winter holidays at the international camp are on a tour of Suzdal.

Science and technology

RADIOPHYSICISTS MAKE A DISCOVERY

A new discovery in radiophysics has been entered into the USSR State Register of Discoveries. A team of scientists from the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Moscow University have worked out in theory and confirmed by experiment a new way of amplifying the oscillations arising in superconductors.

It is common knowledge that regular changes of the condenser capacity in current oscillations may be stimulated in the electric circuit, says one of the authors of the work, V. Gubankov, D. Sc. (Physics and Mathematics). Such a method of stimulating oscillations is called parametric. Up to now it was considered that to do this certain conditions had to be maintained. For example, the frequency of changes of condenser capacity should be exactly twice that of the frequency of current oscillations. However, in the process of studying the properties of superconductors we managed to establish that the parametric amplification of oscillations without frequency restrictions is possible.

This discovery by Moscow scientists introduces radical changes in existing ideas on the parametric interaction of oscillations. It provides a basis for an examination of the sphere of radiophysical phenomena, not hitherto studied, and stimulates the search for similar effects in plasmas and other media.

VALUE OF SPACE

PHOTOGRAPHY

For more than three months the Kosmos-1500 artificial satellite has been photographing the

World Ocean from the near-Earth orbit.

The amount of information obtained from orbit shows that scientific investigations from space probes are becoming more and more effective with each passing year, said Yu. Fekhtin, the institute's department head, commenting on the results of research.

The Kosmos-1500 did a good job late in 1983 when experts made use of it to carry out the difficult operation of saving from the ice trap the ships that had got stuck in the eastern part of the Arctic. The photographs of the Arctic, the Sputnik helped to map out the shortest routes for the movement of the convoys.

The Sputnik has shown high performance in solving not only practical but also many theoretical problems involved in the study of the ocean. The hundreds of photographs, received and processed, have helped specify the boundaries of intensive currents and frontal divisions of ocean waters. A wealth of material has been accumulated on energy active zones of the ocean, which will help to improve models of changing weather and climate.

OF INTEREST

Arctic shark in South Atlantic

A rare specimen, an Arctic shark, has been added to the museum collection of the Atlantic Fisheries and Oceanography Research Institute, in Kaliningrad. The "Valny Veta" trawler brought it from the South-West Atlantic where, despite its four metres in length and six hundred kilograms in weight it was caught in an ordinary trawl. Researchers are now wondering how the shark came to be so far south.

Unique finds

A display of archaeological finds has opened in Moscow's Museum of the Arts of Oriental Peoples.

It is called "Masterpieces of Early and Medieval Tajikistan". Unique monuments of culture were discovered in digs carried out by a Soviet Tajik expedition led by B. Litvinov, D. Sc. (History), from Moscow. The display is dedicated to a decade of this expedition.

The earliest finds date from the Bronze Age. The implements and decorations were found in the digs of settlements



● The head of a Buddha (7th-8th century A.D.).

In the foothills of the Pamirs. Fine artwork marks the gold and silver jewelry of the second and third centuries B.C., among them pendants, earrings and buckles.

Specimens of clay painted sculpture, architectural decorations and details of large-scale painting are evidence of the high culture of the peoples who lived in the territory of Bactria. Ceramics and coins on display date from various historical periods, including the epoch of great Central Asian scholar Ibn Sina (Avicenna), who lived in 980-1037.

● The alabaster scabbard with a lion (16th century B.C.).

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMME

Gleb SPIRIDONOV

The attitude towards nuclear energy varies from country to country. Many scientists believe, however, that on yet, there is no alternative to it for the foreseeable future. Its present share in world electricity is fairly insignificant — to 1982 it accounted for 8 per cent.

More than 200 atomic power plants are now being built in various parts of the world. It is expected that by 1985 they will account for 17 per cent of world power production. There are powerful arguments in our country too in favour of the wide use of this promising type of energy. First, we have sufficient resources of oil, gas and coal to provide for the dynamic development of our economy for many years ahead, and for the provision of significant assistance in this field to the countries of the socialist community. But as well as being useful fuels, oil, gas, and coal are also valuable raw materials for the chemical and biological, etc., industries. So they should be saved. Besides, while the main resources of fuel are concentrated in the eastern regions of this country, the European part accounts for 80 per cent of power consumed.

The USSR long-term energy programme provides for the construction of a wide network of atomic power plants in the European part of the Soviet Union with a total capacity of 100 million kilowatts over the next few decades.

The current five-year plan provides for the construction of a number of large atomic power plants. It is planned to put into operation over 20 million kilowatts of reactor capacity by 1990, not to increase the generation of nuclear energy by almost three times, 4-7,000 megawatt plants with thermal reactors at 1 to 1,500 megawatts will be built, thus considerably reducing the cost of nuclear energy.

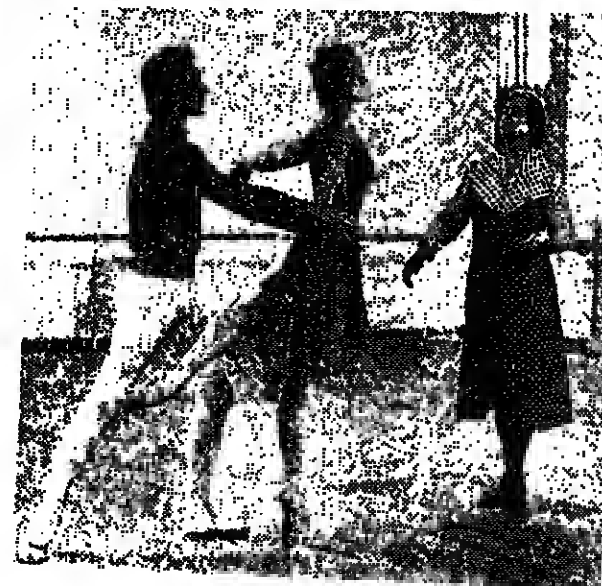
Soviet research has opened new possibilities for the utilization of nuclear fuel for both electricity and heating. Atomic heating stations are already being built in the cities of Gorky and Voronezh. A number of such plants to be constructed in the vicinity of major towns will produce both electricity and heat.

The Soviet Union has the lead over other countries in the field of fast nuclear reactor plants which ensure far more efficient use of natural uranium resources.

The accelerated development of nuclear energy in this country rests on a productive base of its own. The USSR has built and is expanding major atomic engineering works, including Atomenergoproekt, the leading enterprise in the field. Many problems involving the construction of atomic plants are resolved jointly in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet energy programme proceeds from the economic and ecological advantages of nuclear energy. The cost of nuclear electricity goes down each year. It is already cheaper than that produced of certain thermal plants, while the environmental impact in atomic power generation have a high cost-benefit effect by comparison to conventional power industries.

PROFILES



MARINA SEMYONOVA

Marina Semyonova during rehearsal with Bolshoi Ballet soloists Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Goryev.

"It was 'Swan Lake' at the Bolshoi danced by Marina Semyonova. Frenzied applause and cries of bravo echoed round the auditorium — such was the beauty and perfection of Russian art. That evening Tchaikovsky and Semyonova combined to create a national celebration in which beauty triumphed..." — thus wrote the Soviet author, Alexei Tolstai. Recently, Professor Marina Semyonova, People's Artist of the USSR, celebrated her 25th birthday. A teacher of classical ballet, she takes a respite from her duties at the Bolshoi Ballet company, and teaches at the faculty of choreography at the Leningrad Institute of Dramatic Arts. A graduate of the Leningrad ballet school, Semyonova made her debut as a ballerina in 1925. She was acclaimed by critics — there had not been such a success, it was said, since the time of Anna Pavlova.

I began dancing at an astonishing time, recalls Marina Semyonova. Everything around me was buzzing with excitement, bubbling with passion. The search for new approaches to art reflected ballet, too, at course. A mass of dance studios and schools were born — each with its own programme. There were even doubts as to whether classical ballet was needed. But Agrippina Vaganova came to its defence. For her, as for us, her pupils, classical dance was a flexible system, imbued with all that was best from the various schools of choreography and realizing it in movement. One can only go on before. Classical dance is our inspiration, the basis for the creation of the dramatic image in ballet.

Semyonova was the first Soviet ballerina to dance in Paris: her classical part in the legend about the "destruction of ballet in Soviet Russia". The French saw Semyonova as representing a new school of choreography, realizing, while at the same time enriching the achievement of Russian ballet. Semyonova has gone down in the history of Soviet ballet as an ideal performer of the classical repertoire — of such parts as Odette, Odile, Nika, Esmeralda, Raymonda and Aurora.

Today she passes on her experience to the stars of the Bolshoi Ballet company — to such world famous names as Nina Timofeyeva, Natalya Basarginova, Nadezhda Pavlova, Alaya Pliskatskaya comes to her for help. As for the junior members of the company, they dream of joining Semyonova's troupe, but interesting ballet class.

Rehearsing with Semyonova gives one immense pleasure, says Alaya Pliskatskaya. Her great erudition in all that concerns choreography, her constant attention to details of dance — this is what makes work with her so enjoyable. There is no conflict between academicism and imagery in her teaching. She strives for expressiveness within the severe classical form of classical dance and when she demonstrates a particular movement she should be devoid of any affectation, simplicity and richness of intonation, which are peculiar to her alone.

What do you consider to be the most fundamental aspect of your work as a teacher?

To attain a natural plasticity from my pupils, to dance each ballerina expresses her idea of life. But every dancer is different, with her own character, her own talent and emotional world. The language of classical ballet is one, but different. We seek the approach which comes closest to the living world in each dancer, while at the same time adhering to the original conception of the choreographer.

An word on taking a class of the Bolshoi Theatre, you also rehearse with soloists. How do you visualize your main function in the latter task?

I never try to get my pupils to shape their performance as mine. This is both undesirable and impossible. Nadezhda Basarginova's "Swan Lake" is hers and her alone, as is Nadezhda Pavlova's Aurora. My job is to help them find their own way to each role. I'm a friend when it comes to the purity of the finishing touches of each movement — for this, after all, is an inherent component of choreographic speech.

'RUSSIAN SEASON' IN PARIS

The Châtelet Theatre in Paris has launched a "Russian Season" dedicated to the music of five outstanding Russian composers—Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Mussorgsky, Balakirev and Khol.

Parisians will be able to hear the operas "The Golden Cockerel", "The Tale of the Invisible Town of Kitezh", "Prince Igor", and other works, as well as this.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballet. P. Tchaikovsky's "Siring Serenade" will choreography by D. Balanchine has been staged in this country for the first time by the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. The one-act ballet is a tribute to the memory of the outstanding choreographer. Production is by A. Pilsosky, a choreographer from Moscow.

Exhibitions. "The Builders", the well-known work by Ferdinand Léger, from the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the centerpiece of an exhibition dedicated to the outstanding French artist, which has opened in Bobigny. The exhibition features sketches and drawings illustrating the preparatory stages to the painting of this picture, as well as photographs and documents testifying to Léger's close interest in the subject of building.

Tours. The Ensemble of Song and Dance of the Donskoye-Cosack has set off on a two-month tour of the cities of France, Belgium and Switzerland, while Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia are to be visited by the Leningrad Ice. The last of the Leningrad company will last for three months.

JOINT OPERA PRODUCTIONS IN SOFIA

The musical theatres of the Bulgarian capital Sofia have started off the new year with two new joint productions by Bulgarian and Soviet masters. "Tikhon Krennikov's" opera "Doroban" was staged with great success at the Makodonsky State Musical Theatre by the Soviet director, Boris Pokrovsky who is well known in Bulgaria. For the past quarter of a century Pokrovsky has been invited to produce opera in Sofia, where he has staged works by Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Prokofiev.

A rapturous response greeted the first-night of a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" at the Sofia People's Opera House. The production was by Maria Lila, the Soviet ballet dancer.

Book fair in India

The traditional International Book Fair has opened in Delhi. More than a thousand Indian publishers and book dealers are taking part in the fair which is being held in the Indian capital for the sixth time. Nearly half a million books are on show. Among the foreign participants, the Soviet Union has put on the most varied and extensive display consisting of books in the Indian languages published in the USSR, as well as books for children and publications dedicated to life in this country and to its peaceful foreign policies.

During the fair, numerous conferences, seminars and discussions are to be held on problems of book publishing and publicity.

SCHOLARS MEET IN KOMI

The International Committee of Ugro-Finnish Scholars has decided to hold its sixth regular congress in Shtyngol, the capital of the Komi Autonomous Republic.

This was decided by D. Prochev, vice-chairman of the Soviet organizing committee for the congress. Director of the Institute of Linguistics, Literature and History of the Komi branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The theme of the present congress, "Languages, Ethnics, and the Culture of the Ugro-Finnish (Uralian) Peoples, Their

SUCCESS OF GEORGIAN MUSICIANS

The pervasive atmosphere in the Beethovenhalle in Bonn was that of festive kind which stems from a meeting with great art. The Bonn public, which is sophisticated, refined and pampered by performances of world stars, demanded continuous artistic excellence. The object of their admiration was a chamber orchestra from Tbilisi under the leadership of soloist Liano Isakharze.

The performance was an outstanding success. Mozart, Mendelssohn and Vivaldi sounded perfect in an immaculate performance.

CULTURAL LINKS GROW WIDER

The Days of Culture of the Republic of Cuba festival, held in the USSR, has ended in Moscow. During the days, a protocol was signed between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Cuba for cooperation in 1984 and 1985.

It envisages a display of paintings by Soviet artists dedicated to the theme of Lenin to be shown at an exhibition in Havana. There will also be exchange exhibitions drawn from the collections of major art museums in the two countries, as well as tours by famous theatre and other companies and performers. Joint productions of film and cooperation between the theatres, educational establishments, museums and libraries of Cuba and the USSR will continue.

As part of the Days of Cuban Culture, the Cuban trumpeter, Arturo Sandoval has given a number of concerts in Moscow. He has been on successful tours of this country before. This time, he brought along his jazz quintet.

A number of Cuban exhibitions are still underway in Moscow. Among these is a display of paintings and graphic sheets by Mariano Rodriguez.

Recent in the cultural life of French capital, said the director, Jean-Marc Grynberg. It represents the continuation of a tradition. The theatre early last year gave their very successful performances. And this year's "Russian Season" is a continuation of this tradition. The French public who is very interested in Russian art, will be able to see themselves with new works from the classical repertoire.

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BUSINESS



'Stroiekonomia-84'

The International exhibition, "Economy of Material, Power and Fuel Resources in the Construction and Building Materials Industry" has been set up by Finnish firms.

For nearly twenty years now, our joint-stock company has been participating in exhibitions held in the Soviet Union, an MNI correspondent was told by Sergei Kallala, head of the representative office of the firm in Moscow.

Decades of mutually advantageous relations

30 years have passed since the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania. Decades of fruitful relations between the two countries have yielded tangible results in the development of economic cooperation. The industrial enterprises built in Romania with Soviet assistance during the years of people's power now manufacture two-thirds of that country's rubber and produce about a half of its electric power, as well as a significant amount of other highly important products. At the present time the USSR is assisting Romania in the construction of fourteen economic projects.

The Romanian section of the Iron Gate-2 hydropower plant, being constructed jointly with Yugoslavia, has been supplied with two power units made in Leningrad, while the other six are being manufactured after Soviet blueprints. At the same time Romania is helping to build the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power plant and in compensation for its participation in the project will receive electric power.

During the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), goods turnover between the two countries will increase by almost

twofold by comparison to the previous five-year period and will be in excess of 17 thousand million roubles. The Soviet Union continues to be Romania's major trading partner: accounting for about 20 per cent of that country's foreign trade.

The range of goods featuring in trade between the two countries is updated all the time. Only recently, for example, deliveries to the USSR were complemented by a widely sought after chemical product manufactured in Romania after an original Soviet technology. Such Romanian export goods as specialized ships, railway trucks to carry grain, seeders and other farming machinery contribute to tackling the tasks of the Soviet Food Programme.

Large consignments of Soviet cars are shipped to the GDR, Belgium, Holland, Finland, France and West Germany among other countries from Riga merchant marine port. In 1983 alone about 1,500 ships set sail from Riga carrying Soviet cars.

In the photo: cars inside "Yuri Avto", a new Soviet ship.

Photo by V. Lisitsyn, TASS

Thomasa Oy in Moscow. This helps us considerably in expanding cooperation with your country. Over the past two decades our mutual volume of trade has increased approximately twentyfold. We supply your country with plywood, building materials, storage facilities for vegetables, laims, clothing, etc. and in turn buy from you timber, a certain range of machine tools, and some feedstuffs from Soviet cooperatives. Cooperation in third countries has become an interesting and mutually beneficial form of business exchange in which Finnish plywood is sold to advantage.

Thomasa Oy also acts as an official representative of Soviet V/O Exporters to help sell its products on Scandinavian markets. The exhibition has been a venue for a debut of sorts. The joint-stock corporation of Helsinki which was set up last November, has begun cooperation with the Soviet Union by taking part in this year's first exhibition in Moscow. Its name is a Russian abbreviation for "Italian Construction". The corporation, which includes 91 firms, has been set up specifically for cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy has been taking place for many years in certain areas, said JaiShin's President, Pierangelo Rucella. However, there have been too few contacts in construction. We have decided to set this situation right. We have united the efforts of major Italian firms to reveal possibilities which might interest our Soviet partners. In our turn, we are now attentively studying a range of Soviet goods and services which are also of interest to us for possible purchases.

We hope that participation in this exhibition will be the beginning of useful cooperation between our two countries in the area of building.

Viktor YEVKIN

SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Easy camperships, first class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner: various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bonn, Ostend, Hook van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen; or Leningrad with Catania and Helsinki or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



SOVIET RAILWAYS

Contacts and contracts

At the fourth meeting in Antanan